

OPERATIONS UNDER SELECTIVE DRAFT

Measures for Raising of Military Forces, as Agreed Upon by Congress.

AGE LIMIT, 21 TO 30 YEARS

Male Citizens, and Those Who Have Declared Their Intention to Become Citizens, of That Age, Liable to Draft—Classes That Are Excluded.

Washington, May 10.—[Special.]—Outstanding features of the universal service law as drafted by the senate and house conferees.

Ages of Draft, 21 to 30 inclusive.
Ages of Volunteers, 18 to 40 inclusive.
Number subject to draft, 11,000,000.
To be Obtained by Draft or Volunteers:
Number to be drawn by selective conscription, 1,000,000.
(In two drafts 500,000 each.)
Regular army, 200,000.
National Guard, 625,000.
Special and technical troops, 75,000.
Total strength provided, 2,000,000.
Term of Service: Period of Emergency.
Exemptions:
Federal and state officers.
Ministers of religion and theological students.
Members of religious sects opposed to war.
Liable to Exemption:
County and municipal officers.
Customhouse clerks, mail employees.
Employees of armories, arsenals and navy yards.
Persons engaged in industries, including agriculture.
Those supporting dependents.
The physically and morally deficient.
Method for Draft:
Proclamation by the president for registration.
Immediate registration by those of draft age.
Selection from register of men for service.
Dispatch of men drafted to nearest training camp.
Provision for Pay:
Second-class private, \$25.
First-class private, 31.
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Corporal, 32.
Sergeant of the line, 35 and 42.
Quartermaster and hospital sergeant, 40.
First sergeant, 50.
Safeguards Thrown Around the Army:
Prohibition.
Suppression of the social evil.

Age Limits Are Fixed.
"Such draft as herein provided shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens or male persons not alien enemies who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, both inclusive, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the president may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of this act."

"Quotas for the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, or subdivisions thereof, shall be determined in proportion to the population thereof and credit shall be given to any state, territory, district, or subdivision thereof for the number of men who were in the military service of the United States as members of the National Guard on April 1, 1917, or who have since said date entered the military service of the United States from any such state, territory, district, or subdivision, either as members of the regular army or the National Guard."

Provides for Military Law.
"All persons drafted into the service of the United States and all officers herein provided for shall, from the date of said draft or acceptance, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army, except as to promotions, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to persons whose permanent retention in the military service on the active or retired list is not contemplated by existing law, and those drafted shall be required to serve for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged, provided that the president is authorized to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistment or draft, as herein provided, special and technical troops, as he may deem necessary, and to employ them into organizations and to officer them as provided in the third paragraph of section 1 and section 9 of this act."

"Organizations of the force herein provided for, except the regular army, shall, as far as the interests of the service permit, be composed of men who come, and of officers who are appointed from, the same state or locality."

No person liable to military service will be permitted to escape therefrom by furnishing a substitute or the payment of money, and the payment of bounties for recruits is prohibited.

Men Who Are Exempt.

The persons who will be exempted from military service are thus designated by this provision of the bill:

"That the vice president of the United States, the officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States and of the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia, regular or duly ordained ministers of religion, students who at the time of the approval of this act are preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools, and all persons in the naval service of the United States shall be exempt from the selective draft herein prescribed."

"Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require or compel any person to serve in any of the forces herein provided for who is found to be a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with said religious organization; but no person so exempted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that the president shall declare to be noncombatant."

Certain Classes to Be Excluded.

"The president is hereby authorized to exclude or discharge from said selective draft and from the draft under the second paragraph of section 1 hereof, or to draft for partial military service only from those liable to draft as in this act provided, persons of the following classes: County and municipal

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County and municipal officers.
Customhouse clerks, mail employees.

Employees of armories, arsenals and navy yards.
Persons engaged in industries, including agriculture.

Those supporting dependents.
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Safeguards Thrown Around the Army:
Prohibition.

Suppression of the social evil.
officers, customhouse clerks, persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails, artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals and navy yards of the United States, and such other persons employed in the service of the United States as the president may designate; pilots, mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable; and those found to be physically or morally deficient.

"No exemption or exclusion shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists: Provided, that notwithstanding the exemptions enumerated herein, each state, territory and the District of Columbia shall be required to supply its quota in the proportion that its population bears to the total population of the United States."

How Exemptions Are Determined.
The machinery created for determining exemptions is thus described by the bill:

"The president is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to create and establish throughout the several states and subdivisions thereof and in the territories and the District of Columbia local boards, and where, in his discretion, practicable and desirable, there shall be created and established one such board in each county or similar subdivision in each state, and one for approximately each 30,000 of population or over, according to the last census taken or estimates furnished by the bureau of census of the department of commerce. Such boards shall be appointed by the president and shall consist of three or more members, none of whom shall be connected with the military establishment, to be chosen from among the local authorities of such subdivisions or from other citizens residing in the subdivision or area in which the respective boards will have jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the president."

Powers of Exempting Boards.
"Such boards shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to hear and determine, subject to review as hereinafter provided, all questions of exemption under this act, and all questions of or claims for including or discharging individuals or classes of individuals from the selective draft, which shall be made under rules and regulations prescribed by the president, except any and every question or claim for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from the selective draft under the provisions of this act authorizing the president to exclude or discharge from the selective draft persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

Additional Boards Provided.
"The president is hereby authorized to establish additional boards, one in each federal judicial district of the United States, consisting of such number of citizens, not connected with the

military establishment, as the president may determine, who shall be appointed by the president.

"Such district boards shall review on appeal and affirm, modify or reverse any decision of any local board having jurisdiction in the area in which any such district board has jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the president. Such district boards shall have exclusive original jurisdiction within their respective areas to hear and determine all questions or claims for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes or persons from the selective draft, under the provisions of this act, not included within the original jurisdiction of such local boards."

"The decisions of such district boards shall be final except that in accordance with such rules and regulations as the president may prescribe, he may affirm, modify, or reverse any such decision."

All persons subject to registration must have attained their twenty-first but not their thirty-first birthday, and such persons as fail to register will be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year. Persons temporarily absent from their legal residence may register by mail under presidential regulations.

Provisions for Volunteers.
The provisions governing voluntary enlistment in the regular army and National Guard follow:

"That the qualifications and conditions for voluntary enlistment as herein provided shall be the same as those prescribed by existing law for enlistments in the regular army, except that recruits must be between the ages of eighteen and forty, both inclusive, at the time of their enlistment, and such enlistment, and such enlistments, shall be for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged."

Plan Grouping by States.

"Provided, That all persons enlisted or drafted under any of the provisions of this act shall as far as practicable be grouped into units by states and the political subdivisions of the same; provided, further, that all persons who have enlisted since April 1, 1917, either in the regular army or in the National Guard, and all persons who have enlisted in the National Guard since June 3, 1916, upon their application, shall be discharged upon the termination of the existing emergency."

"The president may provide for the discharge of any or all enlisted men whose status with respect to dependents renders such discharge advisable, and he may also authorize the employment on any active duty of retired enlisted men of the regular army, either with their rank on the retired list or in higher enlisted grades, and such retired enlisted men shall receive the full pay and allowances of the grades in which they are actively employed."

Provision for Increased Pay.
The army pay increases are set forth in the following provisions:

"That all officers and enlisted men of the forces herein provided for other than the regular army shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances, and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service in the regular army; and commencing June 1, 1917, and continuing until the termination of the emergency, all enlisted men of the army of the United States in active service whose base pay does not exceed \$24 per month shall receive an increase of \$10 per month; those whose base pay is \$24, an increase of \$8 per month; those whose base pay is \$30, \$36, or \$40, an increase of \$6 per month, and those whose base pay is \$45 or more, an increase of \$5 per month; provided that the increases of pay herein authorized shall not enter into the computation of continuous service pay."

President's Powers Broadened.
An entirely new provision of the bill as drafted is:

"That the president is authorized to increase or decrease the number of organizations prescribed for the typical brigades, divisions, or army corps of the regular army, and to prescribe such new and different organizations and personnel for army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies, troops, and batteries as the efficiency of the service may require; provided further that the number of organizations in a regiment shall not be increased nor shall the number of regiments be decreased."

The president will officer the regular army and National Guard under existing law, and for the conscript force he is empowered:

"To provide the necessary officers, line and staff, for said force and for organizations of the other forces hereby authorized, or by combining organizations of said other forces, by ordering members of the officers' reserve corps to temporary duty in accordance with the provisions of section 38 of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916; by appointment from the regular army, the officers' reserve corps, from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to section 23 of the act of congress approved January 21, 1903 (thirty-second statutes at large, page 775), from the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States who have been graduated from educational institutions at which military instruction is compulsory or from those who have had honorable service in the regular army, the National Guard, or the volunteer forces or from the country at large; by assigning retired officers of the regular army to active duty with such force with their rank on the retired list and the full pay and allowances of their grade; or by the appointment of retired officers and enlisted men, active or retired, of the regular army as commissioned officers in such forces."

SPEAKS FOR FOOD CONTROL

Herbert C. Hoover Points Out How Panic May Be Avoided, if Proper Precautions Are Taken.

New York.—Herbert C. Hoover, who recently came from Europe to advise the government on food conditions in Europe, says that without control we may see flour at \$20 a barrel before the year is over, but that with control "the present price of flour can be reduced 40 to 50 per cent, and at

the same time the producer can be treated in a liberal manner."

"There is no occasion for a food panic in this country nor any justification for outrageous prices unless the opposition of special interests defeats the president in obtaining the necessary power to control the nation's food fully and adequately," he said. "America's problem is not one of famine, for we have now and will have next year a large surplus."

"Our problem is, after the proper protection of our own people, to give

to our allies the last ounce of surplus of which we are capable."

"The nation needs food control for two purposes: To regulate prices and to increase the surplus. After providing for our normal consumption we will have, together with Canada, a surplus for our allies equal to only 50 per cent. of the food they require from us. If we take broad measures of control, such as may easily be arranged, we can, with a little disturbance to economic machinery as needed, furnish an additional 20 per cent."



1—Armored motor battery of the New York National Guard in fighting formation. 2—Maj. Richard Lloyd George, eldest son of David Lloyd George, premier of Great Britain, and his bride, formerly Miss Roberta McAlpine. 3—The French cruiser Admiral Aube, one of the vessels that conveyed the French war commission and the first warship of the allies to enter an American port since the war opened.

TESTING PATROL BOATS FOR U. S. GOVERNMENT



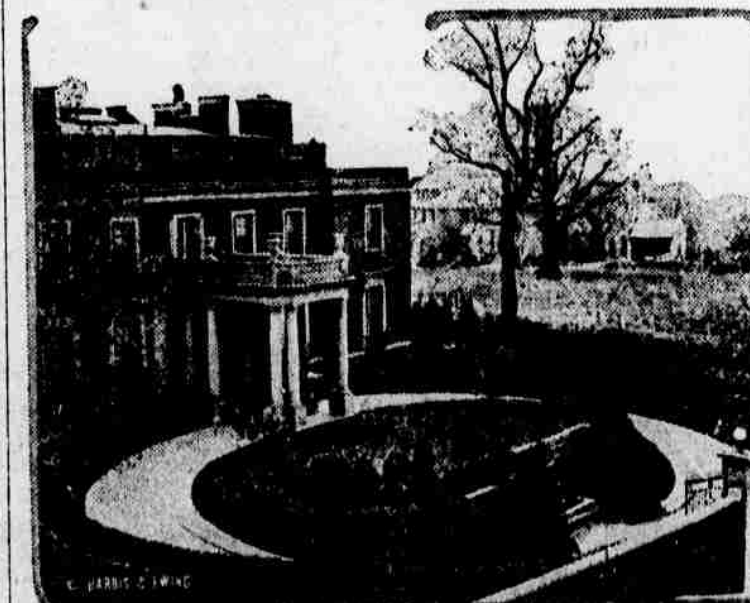
The government has been holding a series of tests for engines to be used in the submarine chaser fleet which is to be built and placed under command of Naval Constructor L. S. Adams. The four boats used in the test are shown here.

WATER SUPPLY IN THE TRENCHES



British soldiers using a pump in a front-line trench in northern France.

WHERE FRENCH COMMISSION LIVES



The residence of former Ambassador Henry White in Washington which was turned over to the French war commissioners for their occupancy during their stay in America.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

The rural population of the United States as a whole is a little over half.

An agricultural census of Uruguay has been postponed because of the losses occasioned by an invasion of locusts.

The United States leads the world in the production of corn—known abroad as maize—producing more than two-thirds of the world's supply.

It is proposed to make Fort McHenry a public park.

St. Paul has a new land credit corporation, capital \$1,000,000, which will promote agricultural colonies in Minnesota.

Australia seems to have an inexhaustible supply of marble, which is found there in many colors, in addition to pure white.

Washington received an appointment in the navy when fourteen years of age, but his mother objected, and so it was given up.

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THE BEST
MACARONI
MADE FROM THE HIGHEST GRADE DURUM WHEAT
COOKS IN 12 MINUTES. COOK BOOK FREE
SKINNER MFG. CO. OMAHA, U.S.A.
Largest Macaroni Factory in America.

Caught.
"Last night I looked through the keyhole into the parlor where sister was with her beau."
"What did you find out?"
"The gas."

SOAP IS STRONGLY ALKALINE
and constant use will burn out the scalp. Cleanse the scalp by shampooing with "La Creole" Hair Dressing, and darken, in the natural way, those ugly, grizzly hairs. Price, \$1.00—Adv.

Town Turns Back on Tramps.
On the ground that no man ought to be unemployed at the present time, the guardians of an English town have decided to ignore the existence of tramps and to provide neither food nor lodging for them. They will have their reward, for the fraternity will give the place a wide berth.

HEAL BABY RASHES

That Itch, Burn and Torture With Cuticura—Trial Free.

A hot Cuticura Soap bath is soothing to irritated skin when followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. Use Cuticura for every-day toilet preparations to prevent such troubles. After this treatment baby sleeps mother rests and benighted follows.

Free sample each by mail with Book, Address: postpaid, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere—Adv.

Even Dirt Is Cheap No Longer.

The expression "dirt cheap" must be discarded. During the war, Wheelper, Mattitoba, has announced an increase in the price of earth sold for potting flowers. A year ago each sold for 50 cents a bushel. Now it costs 25 cents a bushel.

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There is no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription outlines—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these ugly spots. Simply get an ounce of double-strength—free from your druggist, and apply a little of it at night and morning, and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is a cream that more than makes a needed to completely clear the skin and give a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength outline, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles—Adv.

NO PLACE TO HANG PICTURE

Child Could Not Carry Out Teacher's Instructions Because His Home Had No Walls.

A young teacher of this city, home from kindergarten work in a large eastern city, told this story, which she vouches for. The teacher was anxious to improve the home life of the little foreigners she taught, so she bought some inexpensive pictures and gave one to each child, asking that the pictures be hung on the wall of the home. One little foreigner took the picture with evident reluctance, and the next day brought it back and handed it to the teacher.

"Why didn't you hang it on the wall like the others did, instead of bringing it back?" teacher asked. In the explanation that followed it developed that the youngster lived in a large loft-room, with four other families besides its own. Each of the other families had a wall, while the kindergarten's family lived in the middle of the room, hence had no place to hang pictures.—Indianapolis News.

Get Eggs From South Africa.

South Africa has laid the foundation of a large trade in eggs with Great Britain. Recently there has been a very large arrival of eggs from South Africa to London. Several small consignments have been shipped previously, but this is the first one marketed. The eggs are said to be of exceptionally good quality.



WHAT!
NO SLEEP LAST NIGHT?

If coffee was the cause change to POSTUM and sleep!

"There's a Reason"

There's a reason why you didn't sleep last night. It's because you drank too much coffee. Coffee is a stimulant, and it keeps you awake. Postum is a non-stimulant, and it helps you sleep. Try Postum today. You'll see the difference.